# THE STATE CAPITAL.

Crowding the Lobbies of the Legislature.

A Bill Passed Over the Governor's Veto.

The Contractors' Bill Knocked in the Head.

Brooklyn Affairs-The Ferries-The Reform Charter-A Field Day On the Audit Bill-The Seventy's Charter Reached.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1872. The crowds in this ancient town during the past days have been much greater than on any other have since the election of the Speaker. The hotelat cots and additional beds in the several rooms, d the vicinity of the caravansaries present an 870. For the crowds that happen to be are there were several reasons. The State fedical Society have been in session; ben, again, the Knights Templars have hen, again, the Knights Templars have convention here; then the complaining citizens of irg are here in numbers on the ferry stion: the Committee of Seventy delegation to apid transit theorists, dream ers and speculators, with committees of backers, are on hand to press lyn, claiming to be 'reformers," armed with bills repealing the Water Board bill, providing a new

THE WILLIAMSBURG PERRY. iamsburg ferry people claim that Ben ett's earnestness is founded entirely on his desire settle a personal quarrel between himself and stockholders; that the fight is only a strike: that accede to the demand to their fare thirty-three per cent would be obliged to put their the privilege of running the ferry. They claim that unblic, and that if they did so much to retard growth of Williamsburg as the advocates of or so many extra railroad lines to the ferries as been started within the past few vould not exist, and the immense of buildings, alterations and im-ents now under way would not be ovenents now under way would not be sided. They claim, further, that the Bridge eet Ferry, which they are obliged to keep rundig, is an actual drag on their funds and receipts in the other ferries. The arguments are cernily fair, and if the ferry folks can only demonate to the sub-committee which goes to the city is week to examine the affairs of the company it such a state of facts exists they may come our rat best." In the meantime the bill is to be rered, and Bennett's heart is thereby gladdened, hough, if the first assertion of the ferry people true, he should not bring any personal quarrel to the legislation of the State.

many of the members that their bolks as the same of the members that the rear of the community of the members that the rear of the community of the members and the rear of the community of the members and others who were present straightened themselves up in such a way as to be ready for a long sitting and a patient hearing. Wheeler and Elumenthal, the practical workers, with others of the Committee of Seventy, sat at the rear of the room. They grinned with delight, as they had assurances from many of the members that their bill would be passed. Blumenthal rushed out, and soon came back with a big bundle of the charter books to supply any person who might need one. The crowd present was not large, as many who had been present das soon as

pose of delay. Moulton, of New York, took same view, and was proceeding to state merits of the bill, when he was tripped on a nt of order by Mr. Alvord, who afterwards succeeded in having the bill progressed and made the cial order for Tuesday next, immediately after reading of the journal. This will undoubtedly the Seventy people, and will give many who ald like to be present a chance to near the cohes pro and con, and the amendments that y be offered. So for a few days there may be

no cause for excitement.
was offered to-day by Mr. Mackay. It is claimed to
be only intended to legalize the work, the assessmeats for which were not properly or fully adverissed, on which account the Comptroller cannot
now legally audit the claims. The contractors are
heavy creditors of the city for work done, and
plaim that they cannot go on with their new work
antit they get pay for the work already done. The
bill may speak for itself, and as it is of some importance I give it in full as follows:—
Ap act relative to leave relating to local improvements in

An act relative to laws relating to local improvements in the city of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION I.—All agreements hread and assembly, do not an entered into within five years last past by any of the departments or officers of the sity of New York, in the name of or on behalf, or for the benefit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonally af the said city for either regulating or graing or naving repaying, excepting the repaying of Third avenue from fourfeenth atreet to Thirty-fourth street, or sewering or surbing or guitering or otherwise improving any of the said city of early of the said city of any part thereof, which are defective for or on account of a failure to average or an

berrof, which are defective for or on account of a failure is a required by law, of the ordinance or resolution or precedings authorizing the execution of such works respectively, or the proposals for contracts for the same; or for on account of a failure to comply, or any fregularity in complying with the provisions of any law or ordinance relating a said works in the city of New York, or the execution of the same, or for or on account of a defect in the authority of the department or office of the same, or for or on account of a defect in the authority of the department or office or officers to make or enter into said agreements or contracts, are hereby respectively made valid and binding on the part of said havor. Aldermen and Commonally of said city. The Compiroller of said city shall proceed to make payments to the contractors to the same extent which he might have done if said agreements or contracts had not been invalid of stregular.

Pregular.

SEC. 2.—The provisions of chapter 397 of the Laws of 1852 hall be and are bereoy; wpolled and made applicable to all works herstofore contracted for, or which may hereafter be contracted for, in accordance with or under the authority of my law authorizing the same, as if the said works had been ordered to be done by contract made and entered into by pixtue of an ordinance passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and

ristue of an ordinance passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Jummonality of said duty. SEC, 3.—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the pro-ristons of this act are hereby repealed. SEC, 4.—This act shall take effect immediately.

sec. 4.—This act are bereby repealed.

SEC. 4.—This act shall take effect immediately.

THE GREAT SENSATION IN THE SENATE to-day was the action taken upon the Governor's veto of the act in relation to the Recorder's Court in the city of Utica. It will be rememoered that the Governor's objections to the bill becoming a naw were based on three points, one of which at least, in his opinion, was of itself sufficient to induce him to refuse his consent to its becoming a law. The first point was that there was no good resson why the salary of the Recorder should be increased over and above that which he received in 1869, the cost of living not having since that time become more burdensome. The second point was that the Board of Supervisors of the counties concerned had not asked for the passage of the bill, and the third, which was the main point, was that the county would be compelled to pay one-half the salary, the city of Utica paying the other half. In the opinion of even the democratic Senators the ground he did against the bill, inasmuch as the Recorder in question has jurisdiction in the county, and had a great deal of work to do which was directly a work for the county. When the veto was received and read the other day it was laid on the table, and there were many who believed that it could sleep there without being disturbed for the balance of the session. But Senator Lowery, who is

who is

THE PATHER OF THE BILL,
the veto was aimed at, was not willing that such
should be the case. He was fearfully chagrined at
the way the Governor had treated bim, and complained bitterly that he had not been
extended the couriesy usually extended by
the Governor to Senators having bills at
stake, and which he found objections to—
that of being informed of the Governor's views
on the subject before a veto was made out. He
smothered his rage as best he could the day the
veto was read; but he then and there made up his
mind that he Governor should get paid off in a way
the he would not reish, and to-day he put the determination into execution, and won the victory he
has been longing for

TO SMITE THE GOVERNOR

the ever since the veto was made a matter of ofni fact. He began his offensive operations by
ling up the veto message, and, as preliminary to
notion that the bill should be made a law, notinstanding the objections of the Governor, he deered himself of his pent up wrata in a speech,
ich, if wanting in elegance of language or purity
diction, was certainly as full of bitterness
d invective as well could be. He sneeringly
said to the Governor's achieving as to what were

The bill which gave rise to all the nuttering was of course rather a small aftair in itself, but the fact that it is

THE FIRST BILL VETOED

by Governor Hoffman that has ever been carried over his veto during his two terms gave to the result a significance that was as unmistakable in its future portent as it was novel. Hereafter the Governor will have to go slow on the veto idea, lest he gets another trip up even worse than the one he got to-day.

THE COMPTROLLER'S BILL

amending the Board of Audit act was taken hold of in Committee of the Whole of the Senate to-day, as I forefold in my letter of yesterday it would certainly be. Thanks to the efforts or Commissioner Van Nort, who managed before the bill was brought up for discussion to convert several of the Senators who were dead set against it to his view of the "benefits" the act would confer upon certain parties in New York, it did not have the hard road to travel it otherwise would have had. That very identical feature of the bill which I referred to yesterday as the real "nigger" of the concern was the only feature in it that could not be stomached by all the Senators, even though they were anxious that the bill should pass if it could be made beneficial in smoothing the path of the Comproller without GIVING THE COMPROLLER POWER
that they nad already denied him in other bills. This feature was that portion of the second section which reads:—"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require the sant Comptroller to pay out of the proceeds of bonds authorized by said section any claims of amounts that may lawfully be paid out of the avails of bonds or stocks here-tofore by any law authorized, or out of the avails of bonds or stocks here-tofore by any law authorized, or out of the acknowledged powers in the senate, was the first to take uold of this section and give it an overhaulter.

paid out of the avails of bonds or stocks heretofore by any law authorized, or out of the
avails of taxation, or from any special or trust
fund." And Senator Madden, who is one of the
acknowledged powers in the Senate, was the first
to take hold of this section and give it an overhauling. When he closed his marks Mr. Van Nort, I
understand, pledged his word to Mr. Paliner
and a few other Senators, who had
an idea that if the Comptroller wanted
to act "ugly" in the matter of setting claims under
the audit act he was given the power to do so by
this section, that nothing but what was right and
proper would be done in carrying out
the powers given by this section. Palmer,
at this, got up and pleaded very earnestly for the passage of the act, and begged
the Senate not to strike out that portion of the section Mr. Madden had asked to be stricken out,
Madden, for a time, persisted in his motion, but
finally consented to withdraw it, saying, as he did
so, "These New York bills come up here in a
strange sort of way. They are complete muddles, and so I suppose I will have to give way
and go it bilad." The friends of the bill breathed
more freely once this obstacle to the bill breathed
more freely once this obstacle to the bill breathed
more freely once this obstacle to the bill breathed
more treely once this obstacle to the bill breathed
more treely once this obstacle to the bill breathed
more freely once this obstacle to the bill breathed
more freely once this obstacle to the bill breathed
more freely once the bill of striking out the
third section of the Eoard of Audit act, and succeeded in having it ordered to a third reading.
This was quickly followed in the Senatory explanation of the object in the bill of striking out the
third section of the Foard of Audit act, and succeeded in having it ordered to a third reading.
This was quickly followed in the Senatory who
made their way out into the lobby and even out of
the Capitol Building whine the vote was being
taken. The result of the vote rather
stagge

THE CONTRACTORS' BILL

morrow.

THE CONTRACTORS' BILL

got knocked in the head completely when it made
its appearance, and, as none of the New York
Senators could throw any light upon its real merits,
Madden declared that it gave Mr. Green the
same powers in certain respects the Legislature had already refused to give him,
and he wanted some information from
New York on the subject. Woodin also stated that
he would not sustain any New York bill the New
York Senators themselves seemed to know little or
nothing about. The bill had, under the circumstances, to be progressed.

RALIKOAD STRIKERS AT WORK.

If ever the bill which Senator Adams gave notice
to-day that he would introduce become a law, it
will certainly make "Rome Row!," as far as the
railroad corporations are concerned. It will provide that a Board of Commissioners of Railways
shall be appointed whose duty it will be to take controi of the various roads and run them on behalf of
the State. They will be required, after the expenses
of the roads are met, at stated periods to turn alt
the surplus moneys over to the State. There are, no
doubt, many who heartily pray that, some day or
other, the railroad monopolies may in some way be
made to leet that they exist at the pleasure of the
people, and that they cannot do just as they please
regardiess of the people's rights. Whether a bill of
the character proposed by Senator Adams will be
everything that is desirable in that respect of course
is mere matter of conjecture. The proposition to
gobble up the railroad corporations in one
large swallow is rather a starting one, but gobble up the railroad corporations in one large swallow is rather a starting one, but strange things happen nowadays. So no one can say for certain whether or not the monopolies will ever be made to bow the knee. They are powerful and wealthy, and a scheme like Mr. Adams will not be allowed to pass without a grand old fight all

and weakiny, and a scheme like Mr. Adams' will not be allowed to pass without a grand old fight all around.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S BILL

to regulate the transportion of freight by railroads will not be a very acceptable one to the roads. If they care about making plenty of money on easy terms. It provides that they shall not charge a greater rate for carrying freight over any portion of their road than for carrying it over their entire line. For instance, if it becomes a law, the Central would have to carry a barrel of flour to Albany from Buffalo for the same price that it would carry it to New York. It is questionable whether the companies would not then increase their rates, so that transportation from one point to another, a few miles off, would be uncearable. This, however, could be prevented by appropriate legislation.

THE HOUSE PRINTING COMMITTEE met this morning. Mr. Manning, of the Argus, presented a statement of charges for extra work, promised in his testimony. There being no witnesses to examine the committee adjourned till Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock.

The CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee on Ways and Means resumed its investigation into the charges against the Capitol Commissioners and Superintendent of the Capitol Dunidings. Eleven witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were examined, each one or whom testified that he knew of no political infuence being brough to bear upon the workmen on the new Capitol. They knew of no man being put on private work and paid ont of the Capitol lund, and know of no material belonging to the new Capitol being diverted to private use.

Mr. Foot, of the committee, moved that the testimony be closed.

Mr. Jacobs recalled Mr. Bridgeford, Supering and asked hum if the Eight.

verted to private use.

Mr. Foot, of the committee, moved that the testimony be closed.

Mr. Jacobs recalled Mr. Bridgeford, Superintendent, and asked him if the Eight Hour law was in force in the Capitol works?

Mr. Bridgeford said it was not; men worked by the hour, and that he had them work so by direction of the Commissioners.

Mr. Harris, of the Commission, stated that the Eight Hour law provided for men working by the hour and being paid by the hour, and that respect.

Mr. Jacobs said that, so far as the testimony went, he could not see any proof that any political influence had been used nor that work or materials belonging to the Capitol had been diverted to private use. He asked, however, that the report be delayed till Tucsday next, which was granted.

The committee then adjourned, Mr. Fort's motion to close the testimony being adopted.

MILITARY EXEMPTIONS.

Senator Harrower introduced a bill providing for the repeal of chapter 245 of the laws of 1871, which exempted every general and staff officer, every field officer and every commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the military forces of the State who enlisted at any time from April 17, 1864, to April 29, 1886, and was or may be honorably discharged, after serving seven years, from jury duty, from payment of highway taxes and an exemption on assessment for \$500.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

## SENATE

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1872,
PRILITIONS
were presented in favor of rapid transit in New York;
against interference with the Eric Railroad; for the Reach
Pheumatic Railroad, and for an increase of literature

The Assembly bill to amend the act incorporating the village of Port Richmond; to authorize the village of Flushing to elect a police justice; also to allow the same village to obtain a supply of water.

The Assembly bill to regulate elections in the city of Brooklyn was reported.

To amend the act incorporating the New York Infant Asytum; to amend the act to construct a railroad from Newtown Creek to Astoria: to repeal chapter 145 of the laws of 1871, relating to military exemptions; to regulate railroad freights, which is the provints bill of former seasions.

Mr. Murriy introduced a bill to amend the act to open and widen portions of Sackett, Douglass and President streets, Brooklyn.

Widen portions of account when the charter of the city Brooklyn and to appropriate a certain portion of the United States deposit fund for the benefit of academies.

BEFASSAGE OF A RILL OVER THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

The bill was then repassed over the veto—ayes 20, noce 2.

BOARD OF RAILMOAD COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. ADAMS gave notice of a bill to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners to control the railroads of this State.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE NEW YORK AUDIT BILL LOST.

The bill to amend the New York Audit bill was read a third time and lost by 15 to 3. A constitutional quorum not being present it was laid over.

LOCAL IMPROPUMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The bill relative to local improvements in the city of New Fork was, in Committee of the Whole, debated at length and progressed.

#### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANT, Feb. 8, 1872. NEW YORK AND DROOKLYN PERRY REFORM.

The bill to provide for the speedy construction of sewers in that portion of the city of Brookiyn lying north of Prospect that portion of the city of arcocays and another avenue and Hamilton avenue was considered in Commof the Whole.

Mr. BERUL regarded this bill as intended to continue thence the Water Board of Brookiyn, an institution had become obnatious to the citizens. He moved to cit the designation

Mr. Bern's motion to strike out.
Mr. Bern's motion to strike out.
Mr. Bern's motion to strike out.
CARS IN NEW YORK CITY.
Progress was reported in Committee of the Whole on the
Bill to incorporate the Manhattan Accommodation Combill to incorporate the use of a peculiar style of cab in trans-

Progress was reported in Committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Manhattan Accommodation Company, authorizing the use of a peculiar style of cab in transporting passengers in New York City.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Mr. MACKAY introduced a bill entitled "An Act in Relation to Laws Relating to Local improvements in the City of New York." It makes valid all contracts entered into for ity years past for improving the streets, except renairing Third weene, from Fourteenth street to Forty-fourth street, an all contracts defective or irregular. The provisions of chap ter 357 of the Laws of 1852 are applied to all works here inforce contracted for, or which may hereafter be contracted for, in accordance with, or under the authority of, any tax authorizing the same, as if said works had been ordered it be done by contract made and entered into by virtue of a ordinance passed by the Mayor, Aldermee and Commonalty of the said city. The object of the bill is to resume work of street improvements.

making regulations for the covernment of the New York at Long Hand Perry Company, and it was ordered to a that reading. The bill authorizing the Union Home and Scho for the education and maintenance of children of volu-teers to hold real estate was also ordered to a thir

mew York REFORM CHARTER.

The committee then took up the bill to reorganize the local overnment of the city of New York, being the reform overment of the city of New York, being the resonance.

Mr. Alvord moved to strike out the first section, simply with a view to say he stood there tavorable to the most practicable reform for New York city. If his wore but this no voice would be stronger than his end to the this wore but the most cellular to the stronger than his end calmy and with mean tellular than the met calmy and with mean tellular to the Senate to complete it. If we do no it will stand as the greatest monument of folly ever enacted by a Legislature. Mr. Alvord then withdrew his motion, and moved that progress be reported, so that in the House ne could move that the bill be made the special order for next. Tuesday immediately after the reading of the journal.

was carried. The House then took a recess until half-past seven P. M.

### BRIBERY IN THE SENATE.

The Committee on the Charges Against Senator Wood at the St. Nicholas Hotel-Tweed, Hank Smith and Walter Roche Present as Witnesses-A Secret Session-Greeley to be Ground in the Mill. committee appointed by the Senate to in-

vestigate the charges of oribery against Senator Wood held their first session yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Owing to the absence of Senators Lord and Allen they adout beginning any examination, aithough William M. Tweed and Heary Smith, two of the principal witnesses, were present promptly at the time. The resolution of the Senate authorizes any one of the committee to proceed to investigat not to wait later than the alternoon for the remainder of the committee to make their appear sed, and has not visited the Senate

Chamber in some weeks.

The lobbies and corridors of the hotel in the vicinity of the committee's room were crowded in the forenoon by a large number of the forenoon by a large number of CURIOUS AND ANXIOUS INDIVIDUALS, the former in most cases disinterested would-be spectators, and the latter the friends and hencamen of the distinguithed witnesses who had formerly been so prominent in the iortuitious career of Tammany, and who were to testify the Iruth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before this committee. There was, no doubt, some fear that the disclosures to be wrong from them would be quite as dangerous, if such a thing were possible, to their own characters as to that of the accused senator. It can be imagined, then, that the postponement of the opening of the inquisition occasioned a pleasing disappointment to those who watched the demeanor of their while meaders with anxious trepidation.

Senator Tweed and Hank Smith went away arm in arm.

of their whitom leaders with anxious trepidation. Senator Tweed and lank Smith went away arm in arm.

Afternoos Session.

So much of the committee as was intact—namely, senator Ames—reassembled at three o'ctock, accompanied by Sergeant-at-Arms Loomis, Senator Wood and several reporters. Senator Ailen was expected to arrive. He made his appearance at about hairpast three, and said that he had been detained on his way from his nome in the country by an accident happening to the train in consequence of the heavy snow. With commendable humanity chairman Ames recommended the travel-tired legislator to partake of dinner before attending to the committee. While waiting for him waiter Roche, Hank Smith and William M. Tweed dropped in one by one. The most courteous salutations took place, and the party induged individually either in animated chat or profound reverie. On the part of the reporters it was mostly the latter sort of occupation.

HANK SMITH AND WALTER ROCHB Held whispered intercourse in the corner of one room, and were afterward joined by Tweed. His beaming countenance never lost its supremeity amiable expression. Some one remarked—

"This seems to be the era of investigations."

"Yes," answered the venerable Boss, "it seems to be," and he lifted his eyes movingly to the ceiling, after his confirmed gabit. Tweed and Smith were introduced to Senator Alien when he entered the room, placing that gentleman under some emburrassment, during which he avoided looking steadily at the ex-priess of the "filing," He seemed actuated by a strained feeling of delicacy.

Chairman Ames announced that after consultation with his colleague, Senator Alien, it was decided to hold

The Session in Secret.

He said that he members of the committee cared nothing about it themselves, but that portion of the investigation which had been held in Albany had not been published, and as in it a great many important facts were disclosed, some of which might serve to explain others which high tappear in the evidence taken here, which they din

## THE FISH CULTURISTS.

Appointment of an Executive Committee and

Passage of Resolutions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1872.

The American Fish Culturist Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing

Secretary. R. Stone; Executive Committee, Seth Green, J. D. Bridgman and A. C. Rupe.

The following resolutions were adopted to-day:—
First—To petition the government to establish two or more fish hatching establishments on Puget Sound and the Atlantic coast.

Second—To seek foreign exchanges.

Third—For a permanent fish exhibition in Central Park.

Fourth—That the headquarters of the associate at No. 10 Warren street, New York, where

be at No. 10 Warren street, New York, where the next meeting, in February, 1873, will be held. The fifth recommends all the States to encourage sh culture. The society meets in New York next February.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year-Whereases and Resolutions.
ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1872.

the following officers were elected for the ensuing

ident, Dr. C. Agnew, of New York; Vice President, Dr. L. T. Sherman, of Ogdensburg; Secretary, Dr. W. H. Bailey, of Albany; Treasurer, Dr. Porter, of Albany.

Dr. Rosa, of New York, offered the following reso-

Whereas the code of ethics to which this society and the various county societies auknowledge allegiance provides appropriate and sti clent means for redress in all matters. Resorted, That any physician preferring charges, or against whom charges may be preferred, who shall resort to courts of law, or any legal process, shall be deemed unworthy of membership in the Medical Society, and if a stated meeting of the society to which the offender may belong. slong. Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the merican Medical Association.

The Society then adjourned sine die.

### MASONS IN COUNCIL.

The Scottish Rite-Royal Arch Brethren at Work.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1872.

At a Council of Deliberation for conferring the Scottish rite, under the authority of the Supreme Council, the thirty-third degree was conferred on third Deputy for the State:-Mead Belden, of Syra third Deputy for the State:—Mead Belden, of Syracuse; George Baccock, of Troy; Edward H. Brown, of Syracuse, and Peter S. Giver, of Penn Yan. At the session of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State to-day Companion Jerome Buck was received as the Grand Representative of Pennsylvania. The welcoming address was made by Judge Lewis, and Companion Buck responsed in an eloquent speech, commending the characters of Franklin, Dalias, Girard, Lamberton and Yaux as worthy representatives of Pennsylvania Masons of past and present.

#### VIRGINIA.

Governor Walker Again on the Warpath-A General Message to the Legislature-Condemnation of Judge Underwood-Conflict Between the State and Federal Courts.

Governor Walker is again on the warpath. This is very severe on Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court, while he compliments Judge sage to the Legislature, to-day, in which he recomofficer in the United States Courts, he says:-

classilly. When the cases came better the United States of Circuit Court, which, fortunately, is presided over by a lawyer of learning and ability, the unlawful proceedings of the District Court were promptly reversed and the wrong and injustice committed were, so far as practicable, fully

#### CORNELIA TOWNSEND'S CLAIM. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Your correspondent at Albany, in petition presented under the title of "a bill for the relief of Cornella Townsend," has insuited me by certain insinuations with regard to the validity of my claim; he also intimates that attempts were

The bill in question passed the Senate on its own merits. I am not personally acquainted with one of those legislators. ierts. I add to the control of those legislators.

The case is simply this:—During my absence in the case is simply the case is simply the case is simply the case is simply the case in the case is simply the case is s The case is simply this:—During my absence in Europe my house and lot were unjustly and excessively assessed for the opening and widening of Laurens street (now called "South Fifth avenue"). On my return i sought redress. The city officials all said, "It is too late; you should have left a representative to attend the Court of Appeals in case of necessity. The assessment naving been confirmed by that Court, there is now no remedy." Finding it impossible to ebtain justice nere, I appealed to the Legislature. After the bill had passed the Senate, it was defeated in the Assemoly.

I must, per force, quietly suomit to this act of injustice; but I do protest against the version the likkald gives of the matter. I affirm that the claim is perfectly just. It is a clear case, open to investigation, Moreover, I scorn the idea of having asked as a charily what was due to me as a right. I claimed justice, but never wained for alms.

CORNELIA TUWNSEND.

# ST. FRANCIS XAVIER COLLEGE.

Semi-Annual Literary Exercises of the De-

bating Society.

The large and cheerful hall of the College of St. Francis Xavier was well filled last night, upon the

occasion of the semi-annual literary exercises of the debating society of the college. The platform, above which was draped the American colors, was occupied by the memoers of the society, and at their right was the college choir, a group of sweet-voiced boys, supported by a partial orchestra.

The exercises consisted of "Discourses" and choruses, and the programme was executed in a spirited manner, that reflected a great deal of credit upon the performers. The "Discourses" were wine awake and the singing charming.

The choruses were from Donizetti, Flotow and auber, varied by a violin solo and an orchestra selection. The speakers were Patrick McClosky, Andrew Sulivan, John O'Conor, William Brown and Francis Wall.

Archoishop McClosky was present, and congratulated the young gentiemen upon the excellence of the evening's work and the proof it gave of previous thorough training.

POLITICAL ROW IN EDGEWATER, S. I;

A meeting of the Justices of the Peace and Town Clerk of the town of Middletown, Richmond county, was held on Wednesday evening at the office of was held on Wednesday evening at the office of Samuel R. Brick, Jr., for the purpose of examining his accounts as Supervisor of the town. When the meeting was organized the Town Clerk demanded to see the accounts, which demand was not compiled with. Mr. Brick informed the Clerk and members of the investigating committee that they might go to regions where overcoats are not in demand. The mieting thereupon adjourned to the street, when an angry attercation ensued, and Brick applied sundry opprobrious spithets to the members of the committee, but especially to the Town Clerk, who promptly knocked Brick down. Mr. Brick called for help, but not getting a response he ingio-riously descreted the field and leit his hat as a trophy to the enemy. Supervisor Brick, county bonds and everything connected therewith are non-est.

# RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

About fifteen minutes past seven o'clock last night a team of horses attached to a coach, owned by Felix Hillond, ran away while standing in front by Felix Hillond, ran away while standing in front of the Union depot. When at the corner of Forty-second street and Third avenue they came in collision with car No. 42 of the Third Avenue line, tearing away the rear platform and severely injuring Roundsman Westling, of the Twenty-first precinct; Max Green, a Mr. kilpoistiner and an unknown man. One of the horses was killed and the carriage smashed to atoms.

#### FIRE IN PIRST STREET. About seven o'clock last night a fire broke out on

he second floor of the house No, 13 First street, ocporter of human hair, causing a loss of \$5,000 to stock, on which there was no insurance. The build-ing, owned by Fernand & Wood, was damaged \$300; fully insured. The fire was caused by the ex-plosion of a zerosene lamp.

### SAD DUMESTIC BEREAVEMENT.

three Children in One Family Die Within a cek-A Fourth Dying-Spotted Fever the

Disease.

A very melancholy case of mortality in the family of Mr. Brown, living at No. 445 Eleventh avenue, was, late on Wednesday afternoon, brought to the attention of Captain Caffry, of the Twentieth precinct. The same night the Captain notified Dr. John Beach, at his residence, in West Forty-fifth street, by letter, the following of which is a copy:—

POLICE DEFAURANCE OF THE COLOR PRECINCT NO. 20, NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1872.

In compilance with the request Dr. Beach vester-lay repaired to the house of the distressed family In compilance with the request Dr. Beach vester-day repaired to the house of the distressed family, and made a post-mortem examination on the body of Barthold Brown, the deceased, and found that he had died of spotted fever, a contagious disease, and, doubtiess, the death of the child. Max Brown, was due to the same cause. To these three deaths it is feared that a fourth will speedily be added, as the girl, Theress Brown, twelve years of age, mentioned in Captain Caffry's note, is lying at the point of death. Mr. Brown, the father, on being questioned in regard to the matter, seemed to attribute the sickness and death of his beloved little ones to imperfect sewerage of the premises, in which almost constantly was an overpowering stench. The Board of Health has been notified, and will take the

Board of Heatis has been notined, and win take the necessary action.

By this terrible and unexpected affliction the parents of the deceased children are almost overwhelmed with grief. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are very respectable and industrious German people, who, since their arrival in this country, have so conducted themselves as to win the condidence and respect of all their acquaintances.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

Last evening Miss Nettle Collins, a young lady of considerable histrionic talent, gave readings before the Young Men's Christian Association in Harlem. The audience was appreciative and rewarded the efforts of the fair reader with frequent applause.

President J. McCosh will lecture for the Young Civil Service." Dr. McCosh was one of the leading advisers in the same reform in England. Some practical opinions on this now interesting topic may therefore be looked for.

A lecture will be delivered on Sunday evening by the Rev. Joseph P. Woods, in St. Paul's church, 117th street, near Fourth avenue, under the direction of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. The subject of the lecture will be—"Christianity and Education."

Some three months ago a Mr. Smith, living at 99 Vandam street, fell from a truck and striking on his head, received severe injuries, probably com-pression of the brain. He lingered ull yesterday and died. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Mr. Joseph H. Martin, who has for the past five years filled the responsible position of cashler in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court in Bankruptcy in this city, died on the 7th inst., at his residence, 271 Elizabeth street, after a lengthened and painful liness. Mr. Martin was a gentieman of the highest integrity and honor, and his death is very sincerely regretted by his late associates, who loved him for the purity and up-rightness of his conduct.

North River on Wednesday forenoon was vesterday identified at the Morgue by his wife, as yesterday mentined at the morges by his wire, as that of Patrick Pitzpatrick, late of 408 East Eignteenth street. Pitzpatrick, who had been ill and partly out of his mind for some time past, let home on Tuesday, and it is supposed that he accidentally lell overtoars and was drowned. The body was taken home, and Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest. It was at first supposed that the name of deceased was McEnroe.

alleged purpose of procuring employment for those who are needy and deserving, and to further his who are needy and deserving, and to further his object he exhibits a list of prominent citizens? names, and states that hey are the directors of the New York Providence Society, and that their office is located at 128 Mercer street. There is no such office at this address. He is a man of forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet four or five mones nigh, fresh complexion, full beard and slightly gray; wore a dark-bue overcoat; a fluent and elegant talker and very likely to deceive the credulods and charitable portion of our citizens. Look out for him.

## UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Meeting of the National Council at Baltimore-Business and Financial Statement of the Past Year.
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8, 1872.

The National Council of the Junior Order of United presided as National Councillor, and John T. Cowl, of West Virginia, as Vice Councillor. Reports from the National Councillor and Secretary were read. The total membership of the Junior Order is given at 19.591. Received by the subordinate Councils during the past year, \$129,250. There were paid for enefits and relief. \$74,640. Amount of money in

benefits and relief. \$74,440. Amount of money in the treasuries of the subordinate Councils is reported at \$223,458. The Finance Committee reported that the accounts of the Treasurer were correct, and the finances in an excellent condition. During the past year the order has been extended to several States where it had not previously existed.

APTERNOON SESSION.

A proposition to change the time of the annual session was considered and the time changed from Feoruary to June.

The Committee on Appeals made numerous reports on cases from State Councils, which were acted on and confirmed.

The Committee on Rittial was instructed to make a thorough revision of the subordinate ritual.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—National Councilior, Joseph Smitley, of West Virginia; Vice Councillor, Joseph Smitley, of Pennsylvania; National Treasurer, Nathan Penrose, of Pennsylvania; National Protector, J. H. Van Hern, of New Jersey.

Wilmington, Del., was selected as the place for holding the next annual session.

# THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The Kings County Democratic General Comnittee met last night at their rooms, corner of

Court and Remsen streets.

The Committee on Contested Seats stated that The Committee on Contested Seats stated that they were unable to make a final report, but reported that the ward organizations were being narmonized and asked for further time to sit. The time was granted.

A letter was received from the John C. Tynan Association, saying that they could not accept the terms offered by the sub-committee and would have nothing further to do with them. The letter was referred to the Committee on Contested Seats.

The special committee to nominate officers reported progress and the committee adjourned.

#### CANADA. Revenue of Ontario.

The Treasurer of the province of Ontario, in

The Treasurer of the province of Ontario, in a statement presented to the Legislature last night, shows the annual revenue to be \$2,363,179, and the expenditure \$1,816,507.

In the budget presented to the Legislature by the government last night are \$5,000 reward for the arrest of the murderer of Mr. Scott, and \$50,000 to promote immigration.

The Legi-lature voted to adopt the use of the English Emigration Society as a part of the colonial immigration system.

## NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8, 1872. The association adjourned last night, to mee again on the first Wednesday of February, 1873. No change was made in the officers of the assoclation, all the old ones being re-elected by accia-

mation.

The rules and regulations of 1871 were not altered in any manner, as they were considered good enough for all practical purposes if properly administered.

Amasa Sprague presided.

The Eastern delegates will visit the "Blue Grass" region of Kentucky before they return to their homes.

NEWSPAPER PROGRESS DOWN SOUTH .- That old and well-known sheet, the pioneer of independent lournalism in New Orleans, the Picayune, has

### THE JERSEY CITY FRAUDS.

Mass Meeting Last Evening-The "Commissions" Denounced and the Repeal of the Charter Demanded-Another Gigantic Printing Swindle-Sharp Rebuke to a Corrupt Press.

At the Arcade in Jersey City last evening was held the largest meeting seen in the city since the election campaign. It was announced that the object of the meeting was to take the sense of the copie on the system of government with which the months. Precisely at eight o'clock a brass band entered the hall and struck up someshing which some entbusiastic Hibernian on the gallery understood to be

"CROPPIES, LIE DOWN," and presently the hall rang with applause. The doomed cropples in this case were the members of the city commissions.

The chair was taken by Dr. Quimby, who an-nounced to the meeting that they were called together to give expression to their feelings on the government of the city and to hear from Mr. Rannow pending in the Legislature. It was designed in these amendments to strike a medium in municipa government between the rule of irresponsible commissions on the one hand and a rule of the mob on the other. They had no axe to grand in the matter, as the agents of the Ring asserted. They wanted these men to take their hands off, so that the people would not be

BOBBED BY CONTRACTORS. surveyors and others. What did the men in Trenton know about the wants of Jersey City? If he were consulted about a sewer in Newark, he would reply that he did not know anything about the requirements of the people of Newark. Let the people of that city accide the question for themselves. (Applause.)

Mr. Fleming said he differed from the previous

speaker in one point. The chairman spoke of the present government of the city, "but I," said the of the present charter was to prevent the people from governing themselves. Shall it go down to history that in the year 1871 the Legislature of New Jersey found it necessary to take care of the people of Jersey City and to take charge of our affairs; that, in short, we were incapable of taking care of ourselves? The Legislature says how much we snall pay Mr. Bumstead—(hisses)—for governing us. If we are not it to govern ourselves let this man be continued in office, but if we are able to look after our own business let us arise and assert our right. (Applause.) The only powers left to the Board of Aidermen in this charter are to license junk dealers and retailers of whiskey, to provide lor, public baths and to declare what penalty the intile boys shall pay for firing of crackers on the Fourth of July. (Laughtet,) these are the only powers accorded to the only Board which the people were allowed through the maganimuty of the Legislature to elect. It is not even competent for that Board to meet in a public hall without first obtaining the permission of the Board of Fire Commissioners, whose excellent and economical management of the department saved the city upwards of \$60,000 this year. But in the Boards of Finance and Public works cach member seeins to vie with the other to see who can raise the most money and who can speed it fastest. Public improvements are made in spite of the remonstrance of the property owners. Municipal corruption seems to be sweeping over the country like of the present charter was to prevent the from governing themselves.

In Chicago they are indicting an Alderman every day. In Philadelphia they are preparing another Declaration of Independence. In Brooklyn they had a Board of Public Works, but they buried it out of sight and buried the "boss" with it. In New York we all know what they have done. Now, we do not live so far from New York, but that we may go and do likewise. (Lond appliause.) The speaker then referred to the variety we do not live so far from New York, but that we may go and do likewise. (Loud applause.) The speaker then referred to the statistics given in the New York Herald and continued:—We have to pay for surveyors the round sum of \$500,000 for one year—that is, \$1,000 a day. One young man with the down of fifteen still on his lip got the large sum of \$84,000 for ten months, and what service did he render the city in return? A surveyor of this city, whose reputation is second to that of no other man, told me that the whole work of the city in this department could be done for \$20,000 clear profit. Mr. Cheeseborough, the world-renowned engineer of Unicago, who had the execution of a gigantic undertaking—the construction of the great tunnel to the lake—got \$4,000 for his services in that work; and here we have a young stripting drawing the comparatively immense sum of \$84,000.

Mr. Ransow next came forward and commenced by stating that he could not, within the space of four nours, detail ait the enormities of the enarter. He was proud to see the PEOPLE AT LAST AROUSED and he called upon them to labor with unremitting energy, and never to desist till the charter should be repealed. (Applause, and cries of "We must have it repealed.") The so-called Board of Works has unifuncted power—unlimited discretion to make improvements wherever and whenever they please, and to raise as much money as they please, they would not know and will not know for years to come. There is no limit to the amount of long bonds they are authorized to issue. It these man can only find a market for their bonds they can be very fush with their money. They can pay their surveyor

don't know and will not know for years to come. There is no limit to the amount of long bonds they are authorized to issue. It these man can only find a market for their bonds they can be very flush with their money. They can pay their surveyor a quarter of a million of dollars and

PAY THEIR NEWSPAPERS
to keep their mouths shut. (Lond applause.) In this connection I would like to call your attention to what is known as the printing swindle. A list of the tax sales was ordered by one of the boards to be published. All the sheets issued were printed in one newspaper office in this city, and were afterwards divided among four papers, which sent in a bill of \$1,020 each for this work, which did not cost each \$100. I had an offer from a firm in New York who had heard of this matter, that they would furnish type, set it up and print all the sheets we would ask for \$400, including the price of the type itself. And yet for this very work over twenty-eight housand dollars or the people's money has been voted away. This system is not simply taxation without representations it is confiscation. (Applause,) If this wasteful expenditure of money be allowed to go on twenty years will not clapse before it will require one-half the value of all the property in the city to pay the debt. The speaker then proceeded to explain the amendments to the charter which were presented to the Legislature during the present week.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS. Resolution Passed the Legislature Ordering the Payments in Currency. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8, 1872.

State bonds in currency instead of coin passed the House this afternoon over the Governor's veto by a vote of 74 to 45. The vote on the original passage of the resolution stood 88 to 33. SMALLPOX DISINFECTANT. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 29, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Having learned that your city and the cities sur-

rounding are now scourged with the smallpox, I feel it my duty to say that if the nead of any family will only take the trouble to sprinkle spirits turpen-tine on their carpets and bedding in every room in the house, they will have no smallpox. The above is a sure distinctiont. Repeat this twice every week; also in cars as well, every day, both steam and horse cars. Hoping the above may meet the approbation of all concerned, I most respectfully subscribe myself yours truly.

LONE STAR.

# THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.
The Weekly Herald of the present week, now

ready, contains a splendid cartoon, together with the very latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including full reports of the Agitation in England and the United States on Account of the Washington Treaty Complications; the War in Mexico; Horrible Railcomplications; the Varian Reactor, normons; road Accidents; the Japanese Among the Mormons; Examination of Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, Before the Congressional Committee; Terrible Powder Explosion; a very interesting article on Powder Explosion; a very interesting article on Birds, giving some valuable information on their peculiarities, and how they should be treated; the Public Debt; Sicepy Hollow Horror; Horrible Tragedy at Bozrah, Conn., and Harrowing Details of the Burning of the Steamer America at Sea. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from washington; Political, Artistic, Scientific, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Oblituary Notices; Amusements; Facetic; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, by Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets. Financial Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the weef.

TERMS:—Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15. Single copies, \$ve cents each. A limited number of advertisements serted in the WREELY HERALD